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May 17, 1949

To: Executive Directors

From: Genevieve Lowry
Division of Community YWCA's

This is a SOS from us in regard to a special plea Miss Helen Roberts, Executive of the World's YWCA, has sent to Mrs. Harrison Elliott.

Our World's staff assigned to work in the Displaced Persons camps say that information is needed by the displaced persons before they leave the camps for their new homes in the United States. They need information especially in regard to:

home life	agriculture	transportation
industry	scenery of various parts of the USA	customs & typical scenes of life

Photographic material is particularly desired along the above topics - pictures from magazines, photographs, copies of National Geographic Magazine that have to do with the United States; railroad posters of picturesque scenery; pictorial maps of the U.S.A., etc.

Remember these people are looking with hope to this country for new life and freedom. Their gratitude to you, though it may never reach you verbally, will be great.

There are probably groups in your Association such as: staff, board, Y-Teen, business and industrial, residence and others who would like to send carefully selected pictorial material. It would be important to check the material in light of your postage costs. While this project is directed toward persons now in Austria and Germany, it is not a World Fellowship project but an additional expression of interest especially for displaced persons coming to the U.S.A.

Materials should be mailed to:

Miss R. R. van Rozenburg
World's YM-YWCA
c/o IRO
Miesstalerstrasse 1
Klagenfurt, Austria

or

Miss Nan Thompson
Zone Supervisor, Resettlement Aid
World's YM-YWCA
IRO Area Team 7
Admin. Sub-Unit, APO 407
c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

The work in the camps preparing displaced persons for resettlement is immediate and there is need for your material to be sent as soon as possible.

Will you let us know what you do - whether something or nothing!

No. 13

February 1, 1949

Published semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Tel: ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES - N.C.W.C.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>CATHOLICS SPONSORED AND RESETTLED BY WAR RELIEF SERVICES</u>	<u>OTHERS ASSISTED</u>
Jan. 17, 1949	S.S. Marine Flasher	84	48
Jan. 20, 1949	S. S. Marine Marlin	94	

At the present time about 3,400 persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act. Of this number 1,376 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services - N.C.W.C.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE

NATIONAL CATHOLIC RESETTLEMENT COUNCIL

The National Catholic Resettlement Council in general assembly, meeting on January 12, 1949, has formulated in terms of Christian principles the following six proposals, in consideration of amendments to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, now pending before Congress:

- I. That in order to avoid discrimination in favor of or against the race, religion or national origin of any displaced person, visas issued be made available to each group and element among the displaced persons in the proportion that such element or group bears to the total number of displaced persons. That the issuance of visas under this proposal shall be reviewable semi-annually by the proper federal authority, and adjustment for each six-month period established accordingly.

Inclusion of words such as these in the law is a guarantee that the Commission will have a standard with which to process their cases in an orderly and expeditious manner. The use of such terminology is a safeguard to the Commission and to the American public that there will be an equitable issuance of visas. It will insure that ingress to the United States of all the groups and elements among the displaced persons is in proportion to the total number of displaced persons. It reiterates the stand taken by President

No. 14

February 15, 1949

Published semi-monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Tel. ORegon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES-N.C.W.C.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	Catholics Sponsored and Resettled by War Relief Services-N.C.W.C.
Feb. 2, 1949	S.S. Marine Shark, New York	109
Feb. 11, 1949	S.S. Marine Flasher, Boston	91
Feb. 16, 1949	S.S. Marine Jumper, New York	78

At the present time about 5,017 persons have entered the United States under the Displaced Persons Act. Of this number 1,656 have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services.

WHAT DISPLACED PERSONS TALK ABOUT UPON COMING

HERE

The incoming Displaced Persons from Europe are not what we once pictured as the average immigrant who has come to these shores during the past half of the century. In contrast to the alien of the past who often could barely read and write in his native language, the present-day DP or refugee is an informed individual.

Most of these DPs were either forcibly deported from their countries by the Nazis, or fled, fearing Red totalitarian persecution. Although there are a great number of farmers and workers among them, the refugees who are coming to this country are in reality the democratic elite of the lands from which they were forced to flee.

Americans who have no opportunity to talk to these people because of the language barrier would undoubtedly be interested in learning what they feel and what they expect upon landing in this great country of freedom.

When you are an interpreter and are able to speak one or more European languages, you are apt to be queried by these DPs on many subjects pertaining to life in the United States.

First, and above all, every Displaced Person upon arriving in America feels that he has reached a country of genuine freedom. This realization, of course, comes slowly when he is told that passports, police identity cards, or any other credentials are no longer required of him. These are required in almost all European countries.

UNITED SERVICE

for New Americans

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1949.

DISPLACED CHILDREN PAY PRE-BIRTHDAY CALL ON SCIENTIST



Youngsters from the Reception Shelter of United Service for New Americans visiting Dr. Albert Einstein at his Princeton, N. J., home. He is holding 8-year-old Victoria Lustig on his lap. An 11-year-old cousin, Elizabeth Kerzek, whom he had never seen before, is on the extreme left. Accompanying the group is William Rosenwald, national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

The nation's press looks at the largest voluntary program for the reception, care and resettlement of immigrants in the United States . . .

ESETTLEMENT of Displaced Persons



A BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY, INC.

1790 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • NEW YORK

Number 3
November 1949PUBLIC CHARGE UNDER THE DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

Policy Letter No. 7, recently issued by the Displaced Persons Commission, is one of the most significant steps taken in recent years toward a more liberal immigration policy. Concerned with public charge under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, the Letter is reproduced in this bulletin because of its importance to all individuals, communities and agencies interested in resettlement.

Under current immigration regulations and practices — chiefly the Immigration Act of 1917 — displaced persons are subject to deportation if, within five years after entry, they have become a public charge from "causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to landing." "Public charge" has been interpreted by federal decisions to require that three conditions must exist before deportation proceedings can be instituted: (1) the state, municipality, or other public agency must make a charge for the service which it renders the alien; (2) it must make a demand upon the alien or his legally responsible relatives for payment of the charge (unless the alien or such relatives are known to be destitute); and (3) there must be a refusal or failure to pay, otherwise the alien is not deportable.

The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 required that the Commission be supplied with an assurance for each individual or family unit that such person or persons would not become a public charge. Early in the program the Commission ruled that, for the purposes of the Act, becoming a public charge meant requiring "aid at public expense for essential food, clothing or shelter, or for medical treatment for cause existing prior to entrance to the United States." Insofar as agencies and communities working on resettlement were concerned, the Act, the rulings of the Commission, and existing immigration regulations left unanswered many vital questions and so hindered effective handling of many problems.

In essence, Policy Letter No. 7 permits certain categories of displaced persons to receive public services and assistance without jeopardy of deportation. It spells out those categories. It establishes rights previously assumed not to have existed, subject to existing state and local eligibility requirements for public assistance.

In light of the Policy Letter, it is suggested to communities that:

1. Policy Letter No. 7 should be made available to, and be understood by, community agencies concerned with resettlement and sponsors of displaced persons;

Discussion of the implications for the local community



Toledo Housing Report:

Door to Door Canvass Seen Housing Key

—Story on page 5



Speed DP Ships — The month of March saw a stepped-up schedule of DP ship arrivals as prospects brightened for a speedier administration of the U. S. resettlement program. Due to leave North German ports this month are nine IRO ships carrying 5,940 displaced persons, exceeding February total by 1,775. By the end of the month five ships will have docked in

New York, three in Boston, and one in New Orleans.

Expected in April are an even greater number of newcomers, with 12 to 14 sailings considered likely.

Among the recent newcomers resettled by United Service were Mrs. Ella Piotrowski and her six-month-old daughter, Rebecca, who are shown at the Boston port being welcomed by Mrs. Nanette Dreshfield of the local section of the NCJW.

New Neighbors



IN THIS ISSUE:

Columbia, S.C. - A Primer For Small Communities

The story of how Columbia, S.C., a community without professional leadership, became organized for participation in the resettlement program is graphically told by one of its residents on pages 4 and 5.

'DP Airlift' Will Fly 2400 Here In 40-Day Period This Summer

A new development, though temporary, in the operation of the "DP airlift", was announced recently by the UN's International Refugee Organization.

The airlift, which was introduced in March for the transportation of families of pregnant mothers and those with infants, forbidden by maritime law from crossing the ocean on ships, will, in the period from June 1 to July 15, bring an estimated 2400 persons here in 48 flights. The average now is less than one flight a week, usually with 56 passengers.

The announcement came at a time when DP ships were pulling into the three U.S. ports of entry — Boston, New York and New Orleans — with sharply increased frequency.

As a result of the higher rate of immigration, United Service for New Americans two weeks ago called upon Jewish communities throughout the nation to extend their settlement quota commitments.

Explaining that the increase has been on the basis of community assurances, Joseph E. Beck, Executive Director, warned that USNA now faces a "crucial period." "We have recently reached the point," he said, "where we no longer have enough assurances on a current basis to permit the continued immigration of the large numbers who are eligible to come here."

Mr. Beck stressed that with complete cooperation "there is a possibility that we can clear out almost all eligible Jewish DPs within the next eight to ten months."



An USNA family, flown here by DP Airlift, at Idlewild.

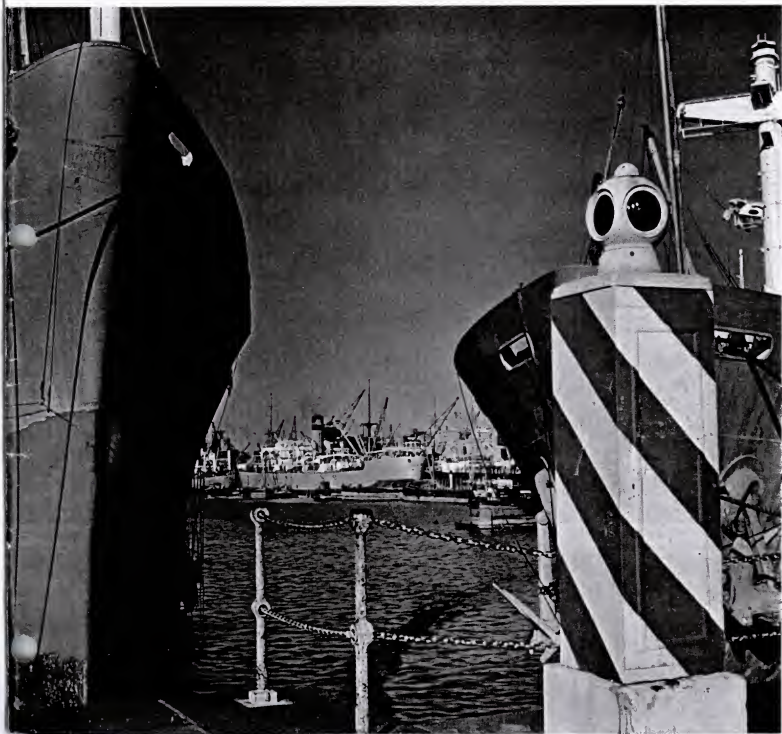
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Américas

AUGUST • 1949



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THE RED CROSS
COURIER

FEBRUARY 1949

YOU TOO CAN HELP
through RED CROSS

1949 FUND CAMPAIGN

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT • Edited by MARGARET HICKEY

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DISPLACED PERSONS ...

To "Grand Hotel," 1949

From Refugee Camps

By MARGARET HICKEY

THERE are still 300,000 homeless Europeans in camps in Western Germany, Austria and Italy, waiting for interested people in this and other countries to help them piece together the fragments of their broken lives.

Our Government has made it possible for us to help the United States a total of 205,000 of these people in a period of two years. The man signed...

LOTTE MEJA was late for lunch that day. She sat in the straight-backed chair at the window of Room 507, her hands in her lap, staring at the street below until a hotel attendant knocked, opened the door and told her to come down for lunch.

Lotte Meja rode down in the elevator, not hungry, really, but wanting to please these kind, gentle people of the hotel. She stood in a corner of the elevator, a slight pale woman. She was thinking of the job she was soon to take as a garment worker, hoping she'd make out here in America.

When the elevator doors opened, the operator had to remind Lotte that they were on the ground floor. She nodded and moved forward slowly, stopping just outside the elevator to look toward the door through which the new arrivals were entering the hotel. She saw a man and a child, then a middle-aged woman. She thought, *Another boatload of us to tax these good people.* She thought, *Why don't they take the young and the young only? Why me? Why me, who has lost a husband and who has lost a daughter?* And she thought again of Anna and saw Anna again in her mind as she had every day for three years. She saw Anna in her mind and, watching the doors, there beyond the two small boys, she saw Anna coming into the hotel.

"No," she said, "no, no," and closed her eyes, for Anna was dead. Then

Ladies Home
Journal

THE AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS JOURNAL

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GREAT EXPECTATIONS IN HOME LIFE • *November 1949*

THE AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS JOURNAL



MADONNA of the Middle East
Story on page 4

WORLD UNDERSTANDING



December 1949

The Woman's Press

DECEMBER 1949

PRICE 35 CENTS

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I hear the bells on Christmas Day
The old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet,
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men.

Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

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Pan-Germanism Revived

ROBERT S. MARCUS

FROM TURKEY TO ISRAEL

JOSEPH B. SCHECHTMAN

Two Women of Europe

BETTY and LEONARD SLATER

Books • Films • Letters

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Industrial Bulletin

JULY, 1949



DISPLACED PERSONS LOOK WITH HOPE TOWARD U.S.A.
AS EXPANSION OF IMMIGRATION PROGRAM IS SOUGHT

Monthly News Magazine
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, Inc.

For Russian Welfare and Culture

289 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Telephone: GRamercy 3-7898

RED FARM
Valley Cottage, N. Y.
Tel: Congers 340

J. C. TRAPHAGEN
Treasurer

BANK OF NEW YORK
AND FIFTH AVENUE BANK
48 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 15, N. Y.
DEPOSITORY

December 28, 1949

MEMORANDUM

ON DISPLACED PERSONS OF RUSSIAN ORIGIN

The Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. aids the Russian D.Ps of Eastern Orthodox Faith:

1. Has signed blanket assurances for 4000 families or 10,000 people. About 2000 are officially cleared for immigration.
2. Provides help: farmers, technicians, nurses, doctors, houseworkers and other specialists in all trades and sciences.
3. Guarantees careful and conscientious selection of the right people needed.
4. Gives service at the port of arrival and directs the D.Ps to their final destination.

WHO ARE THE D.Ps?

Someone said: "They are the front line troops of democracy".

Since the Revolution of October 1917, the Russian population suffered under Soviet ruthless dictatorship and oppression. More than a million Russians fled during the first years of the Revolution and settled in different countries all over the globe. A large number were uprooted by World War II, with the Red invasion of many European countries. They fled from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the Baltic States and finally landed in the D.P. Camps in Germany and Austria.

The second group - hundreds of thousands were taken during the war to Germany and Austria by the Nazis. They and the Russian prisoners of war were to be repatriated by force to the USSR.

As a result, the Russian D.Ps preferred a life of misery in the Camps in Europe, to the loss of FREEDOM in the U.S.S.R. A wave of suicides started in the D.P. camps in the American, British and French occupation zones, and masses of Russians went into hiding: forests, villages, mountains, denying their Russian origin and calling themselves Poles, Balts, Ukrainians,

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee No. 1

Immigration and Naturalization

October 21

1949

The Honorable Luther W. Youngdahl
The Governor
State of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Youngdahl:

The Congress has authorized the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to report on the operation of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Our studies and investigations abroad have now been completed, but another very important aspect of the study is the assimilation in this country of persons brought to the United States under the law now in operation. They now number nearly 100,000 persons - men, women and children of many nationalities, various skills and different backgrounds. Many of them have been resettled in your area.

An outline, covering the scope of our domestic study is attached. It contains the type of question we would like to have answered but please feel free to give us the benefit of your opinion as you see fit to express it. If it seems advisable, we may send a representative into your State to confer with you or any persons designated by you.

Inasmuch as we are faced with certain deadlines, it will be greatly appreciated if your answer could reach us on or before November 25.

Thanking you very much for your cooperation in this matter and looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Sincerely,

/s/ Francis E. Walter

Francis E. Walter
Chairman

.Zg

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November 16, 1949

Mr. Clifford H. Jope, Chairman
California Advisory Committee on Resettlement of Displaced Persons
599 Dupont Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Jope:

The following is submitted in reply to your request for information on the establishment of the Minnesota Commission on Resettlement of Displaced Persons.

In November, 1947, Governor Luther Youngdahl appointed Dr. T. F. Gullixson as chairman and nine other members, including representatives of church groups and labor organizations, the Director of Social Welfare, and the Commissioner of Agriculture to serve on the original Commission. Later, in June, 1949, the Governor also requested the Director of the State Division of Employment and Security to serve on the Commission. These appointments were made official by the Governor's issuance of certificates of appointment to each member of the Commission.

At its meeting on November 5, 1949, the Commission adopted the following resolution:

"INASMUCH as Public Law No. 774 requires certification as to sponsorship of displaced persons covering cost of transportation from port of entry (New York or Boston) to point of resettlement, as to safe and sanitary housing, as to employment which shall not displace an American citizen, as to guarantees against the immigrant becoming a public charge; and

"INASMUCH as the State of Minnesota through action by its Governor is interested in encouraging resettlement of displaced persons, and will also face the final results if the interests of the whole population are not safeguarded by careful supervision of certifications and reports; and

"INASMUCH as this state-wide responsibility requires an agency properly staffed and financed;

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Minnesota Commission on Resettlement of Displaced Persons recommend to Governor Youngdahl that he designate the Division of Social Welfare as the administrative and certifying agency for this state, with the Displaced Persons Commission continuing to serve in an advisory and promotional capacity."

WHAT THE STATE COMMISSION AND
COMMITTEE CAN DO TO ASSIST THE NATIONAL
RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

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In November of 1947 Luther E. Youngdahl, Governor of Minnesota, created the first state displaced persons commission in the United States. This statement is verified by a study made by Willard E. Boehm, Assistant Professor of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, on state programs for displaced persons. South Dakota and Wisconsin followed Minnesota by initiating programs in January of 1948. In fact, many states created commissions for the resettlement of displaced persons months before the passage of the displaced persons act on June 10, 1948. At present there are 31 state commissions recognized by the federal commission, and two additional states are in the process of organizing commissions.

In creating the state commission in Minnesota, Governor Youngdahl visualized problems and services inherent in the program that could not be met solely by voluntary and private agencies. The Minnesota commission is composed of representatives from the various religious faiths, organized labor, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Division of Employment and Security, and the State Division of Social Welfare.

Like other state commissions and committees, the Minnesota commission waited for the federal commission to furnish an outline or set a pattern for the operation of a state committee. The Minnesota commission met every month and tried to transact business and answer correspondence from persons interested in the displaced persons program. During this period the commission issued questionnaires through the churches of the state to determine the potential sponsorship available. The questionnaires revealed that potentially 8,000 persons could be cared for in Minnesota. At this point the commission determined that a full-time staff would be necessary; and upon its recommendation, the Governor, in November, 1948, designated the Division of Social Welfare as administrative and certifying agency for the resettlement of displaced persons in Minnesota.

From NAE's "DP" Files



Rudolf Pupurins



Ausma Pupurins



Anna Pupurins

Would your church like to sponsor a fine Protestant DP family?

The files of the Washington office of the National Association of Evangelicals are bulging with appeals from worthy families. Would you like to read one? It is from Ausma Pupurins. Her father has had experience as a bookkeeper, gardener, plumber and stoker; her mother as a telegraphist and seamstress. Ausma speaks for herself.

I know very well how hard your organization is working in assisting the DP's and how many DP's have to thank you for giving them a chance to go to U.S.A. Since a long time—I should say, as long as I am DP—my sincerest wish is to go to U.S.A. together with my parents, but I hesitated long before I am writing now this letter and applying for your help. Maybe you can hardly imagine how difficult it is to ask for help.

Early this year my parents and I registered with our camp pastor for emigration to United States. We were waiting patiently and hoped that through a good person God might help us and we too would get an assurance. I have lost so much: my native country, my parents' house, dear relatives and things but I have not yet lost my faith, because so many times during the war I have felt that God's Hand is leading us. However, up to now I have not had any good news from our pastor and now after the 1st of July I am gradually losing my peace. I am ashamed of it, but the thought that I might have to stay in Germany after IRO ceases to exist on 1st July 1950 or I have to go to some other country where my parents cannot follow, terrifies me.

I am young and so eager to work. Although the last two years I have been doing office work only, I would be prepared to accept any work, especially in gardening or poultry breeding as I have experience in this work. I am completely fed up with the camp life and would like to have a normal life where I am no more DP and can earn my living as a free person. In Germany it will be impossible for foreigners to find a job. Germany is like a sinking ship with the eastern part already under water and even Germans themselves are trying to leave it. I have seen many a hardship since I have left my home and I am not dreaming of an easy life in America, however. America—the country under the symbol of freedom—is our dreamland and we ask you humbly to help us to get there. We will do our utmost to adapt ourselves to the new conditions and prove ourselves useful and loyal citizens.

Odenburg, 7th July 1949

Yours respectfully,

A. Pupurins

(Inquiries concerning this or other DP families should be addressed to the NAE Office of Affairs, 408 Kellogg Bldg., 1422 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The money was in the cash drawer before the end of the month, and the huge order was filled on schedule. That is the way the Gideons do business!

Of course, the Gideons do not stop with the distribution of Bibles. They are Christian laymen, giving their testimonies in all parts of the world. In industrial centers shop meetings are frequently held. Many Gideons do personal work by distributing tracts, Testaments and portions. Indeed, they are the spiritual yeast working in the commercial world.

Regular membership is open to all commercial businessmen who are Chris-

tians. But any Christian man may become an associate member and share in the Gideon ministry.

The governing body of twelve men is called the cabinet, and consists of the four executive officers—president, vice-president, treasurer and chaplain, and eight trustees.

The society is interdenominational. Their field is the world. Their ministry is to carry the gospel to every nation. In a capsule, the over-all purpose of the Gideons is, in the words of the Master: "Not to be ministered unto but to minister."

Gideons remember the experience of

Paul A. Westburg, who found that living alone in a hotel room day after day was getting on his nerves. Then one day something happened. To break the spell, he picked up a Bible lying on the dresser table. It was a new experience. Though an inveterate reader, never before had he opened a Bible. As he continued to read, the words seemed to stand out to have a special meaning for him. Those old biblical stories held him in a vice-like grip.

Later years Paul A. Westburg, past president of the Gideons, said of his experiences: "A hotel room is the most lonesome place in the world, but a Bible will give you company if you'll give it a chance."

From a psychological point of view, the presence of a Bible lifts the morale of a hotel by making it more difficult for the wrong-doer. Every hotel knows of the finger-loose man who takes a bath towel or bath mat with him when he leaves. But a suicide in a room is what the hotel hates worst of all, especially if it makes the daily papers.

Hundreds of dollars are found between the pages of the Bibles, placed there by men who have occupied the hotel rooms. One time a gambler who made a big winning left over five \$500 bills between the pages of the Bible. Another time twenty \$10 bills neatly folded together were found. The presence of a Bible has caused many a man and woman bent on doing a misdeed to pause and think twice.

The Bible is the Gideon's weapon.

They tell of instances like that of a well-known radio executive of Los Angeles, who had charge of five stations. He began to drink a few years ago and in a short time became a heavy drinker. He deserted his wife and four children and went to live in a hotel. He continued to drink and was rapidly on the downgrade so that the future to him became a sea of darkness. Returning to his room one night thoroughly discouraged, he picked up a Gideon Bible on the dresser and began to read. Familiar words his mother once read to him as a child came back to him from the pages. Memories caused burning tears to fill his eyes. He fell upon his knees and poured out his soul to God, asking for forgiveness.

Suddenly, with a surge of joy, he knew that his prayer had been answered. The tangled strands of life were straightened out between his wife and himself. Today the family is happily united. The five radio stations are again in his charge and his daily broadcast, called the Haven of Rest, on station KNX, is carrying the Word of Life to eleven western states and Canada.



The Friedrich Family — Herman, Aino, Toino-Kuzmin and Anne-Veronica. One of Hundreds of Protestant DP Families Available to American Sponsors.

TAKING THEM OFF RELIEF

SUE NICHOLS

WHEN the war ended, thousands of Europe's ill-clad and hungry people raised their voices in a concerted cry for relief. Americans responded at once: agencies were set up, among them the War Relief Commission of the National Association of Evangelicals. Before long, bales of warm clothing and packages of nourishing food were streaming to the coast and being shipped abroad. And the fed and the clothed are indeed grateful for American generosity.

But across the sea today, the need of a vast group of people is more than food and clothing. They want to be taken off relief and given an opportunity to live normal lives. A wounded soldier requires first bandages and medicines and care; but, as he begins to gain back his strength, he needs to do something which he feels will be of value to himself and those he loves. We call this rehabilitation. Europe's displaced persons, thankful for our relief, now seek rehabilitation.

In West Germany there are some 340 thousand displaced persons. They live in DP camps; sometimes these are simply converted Nazi concentration camps, sometimes they are bleak barracks which once housed Nazi soldiers. Often they live in large rooms with only curtains separating the various family groups. All eat their meals together in a common dining hall. Privacy is a forgotten treasure.

But worse than the barren communal life, is the destitute future facing these people. They are skilled farmers, experienced tradesmen, key professional men. They have wives and children and sometimes older relatives whom they long to support. In the DP camps, they are either employed in some work necessary to running the camp, or work

at synthetic jobs created for them by the American occupation forces. The International Refugee Organization, which has been responsible for the care and resettlement of these people, will dissolve next July. The camps will disband and the ersatz jobs will disappear. The DPs cannot return to their Baltic Homeland, for the countries of that territory have been taken over by the Russians. They realize that they will not find satisfactory employment in the German economy, as Germany cannot even support its own people. Thus the only hope they have is that of being sponsored by sympathetic citizens of democratic countries.

The National Association of Evangelicals has been bringing in Protestant DPs for almost a year. Two hundred and fifty-two persons have come to seventy-nine sponsors through the work of the Washington agency of the NAE. Two hundred and three additional persons have found sponsors and are awaiting processing to come to the United States. While this is a proud achievement, the hard truth remains that there are three hundred and fifty cases of families still unsponsored in our files. They need your help.

Perhaps you could sponsor a family. This means that you would guarantee that the DP would have a job at prevailing wages, that his family would have adequate housing, and that the group would not become public charges. The International Refugee Organization will pay all the expense of bringing the DPs to America; sponsors pay only the cost of transportation from the port where the DP arrives to the place of his residence.

If you cannot sponsor a family, you can help bring DPs over through a financial contribution. During the last

four months, the displaced persons came in at a cost of \$12,000 to the sponsors and the NAE. This is a particularly difficult burden for the NAE to bear as a non-profit organization, but the extreme worth of the endeavor drives us on. Our constituents have given consistently and abundantly for war relief. Now we ask them to give to a campaign which is bringing new hope and life to those on the verge of utter despair. Send donation to the National Association of Evangelicals, 1422 F Street, Washington 4, D. C.

That Church Program

(Continued from page 6)

The year will close with a mid-century evangelistic campaign conducted by Billy Graham, Beverly Shea and Cliff Barrows. This is to be conducted by Park Street Church at Park Street Church but using the Mechanics Hall, seating over 6,000 people, on New Year's Eve for a great evangelistic rally for all who would like to come or would like to win a soul to Christ.

The budget for this program is \$180,000.00 plus.

In conclusion, I am persuaded to say that the size of the church makes no difference in its program. We know of small churches that conduct evangelistic meetings, missionary conferences, weekly prayer meetings, educational work and even broadcast the Gospel. The question is, how hard we are willing to work. With a program such as this, your life must be your work and your work must be your life, yet you will be surprised at how much time you will be able to have to write, read, travel, preach and enjoy the good things of this world. For God is no man's debtor.

#84
"GEMS FOR THOUGHT"
Season of 1949
A presentation of the
American Broadcasting Co.

No. 4

3
26
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ABC network 8:45 - 8:50 A.M.
WJZ only 8:55 - 9:00 A.M.
Daylight Saving Time
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1949

X-D 808

"GEMS FOR THOUGHT"

Morning Radio Talk by DR. ROBBINS W. BARSTOW

29
Good morning. The word Refugee is one which embraces a vast deal of human woe. We have all read and heard much about the Displaced Persons, who are but a single major segment of the almost countless millions of the dispossessed throughout the world. Without lessening our concern for them in any degree, I would like this morning to speak of the others for whom Church World Service is seeking to provide assistance. Their plight is the same, everywhere, and their need identical, for clothing, food, medicines and personal services of various kinds.

For instance there are the hundreds of thousands in Korea, whose homes were destroyed by the Japanese, or who were forced to flee from them, or later from the Russians.

Then there are still hundreds of thousands of unsettled refugees in India and Pakistan, who lost everything they had in the tragic cross-migration that was forced upon them immediately upon the setting up of those two independent nations.

The refugee situation in China is so staggering that one hesitates to cite any figures. Furthermore, in the present confused state of affairs, there is little that can be done to alleviate the mass suffering of human beings, driven from place to place by the ill-fortunes of war, aggravated by floods and famines.

Crossing over to the Holy Land, we find another act in the world's tragedy, seven or eight hundred thousand driven from their homes, subsisting meagerly on the charity of their kinsmen and very short supplies from various relief agencies. At Christmas time, as we sing "O Little Town of Bethlehem," let us think of the thousands of destitute Christian refugees in that spot of blessed memory, and do what we can to speed help to them.

In Greece the same story is repeated, the survivors from scores and hundreds of villages destroyed by the guerillas crowding into already impoverished population centers, to make much worse a situation already bad.

And then completing the circuit of the globe, we come to Germany, with its many problems compounded, one of the most serious being that of the Refugees. Let me repeat that this does not mean the Displaced Persons in the technical sense, but the ten or twelve millions of German ethnic stock who from their former homes in East Prussia, or Eastern Silesia, or Sudetenland, or other neighboring countries were forced back into a greatly reduced territory, already

(over)

"GEMS FOR THOUGHT"

Season of 1949

A presentation of the
American Broadcasting Co.

No. 3

ABC network 8:45 - 8:50 A. M.
WJZ only 8:55 - 9:00 A. M.
Daylight Saving Time
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1949

X-D 808

129

#35

"GEMS FOR THOUGHT"

Morning Radio Talk by DR. ROBBIE W. BARSTOW

Good morning. I wish there were some technique of emotional and spiritual television whereby I might share with you radio friends a couple of pictures that are deeply etched on my memory.

In that famous old town of Salzburg in Austria, beautiful for location among the lakes and mountains, renowned for its music festivals, and much rich folklore, is a hotel. Once it was the pleasant stopping place of the great and the gay. Now, war battered and drab, many of its windows boarded up, its corridors dark and dank and smelly, it is the stopping place of the humble and the sorrowing. It is a way station on their dreary pilgrimage for the homeless uprooted peoples, the D.P.'s - Displaced Persons - who miraculously continue to live on hope, and little more. Men, women and children crowded into what once were pleasant parlors and comfortable bedrooms - often a dozen or more in what we would call a "single," - they represent with all the meagreness of their food, the raggedness of their clothing, and the dark memories of their sufferings and losses, the residual costliness of war in terms of human misery. People like ourselves, many of them well educated, refined, accustomed to decent living in a friendly society, but now the innocent victims of social disaster.

However, I like to couple with this dark picture another one - in the courtyard of an old castle in Amberg, Germany, used as one of the staging centers of the International Refugee Organization. There I saw three hundred such folk, but their faces were all alight with anticipation and gratitude. For they had been selected and cleared for a new start, given fresh outfits of used clothing, perhaps some of it from the extra garments you contributed from your own closets and trunks, promised homes and jobs in faraway Australia. The buses were already in the courtyard to take them to the train, thence by rail to the dockside for the voyage to what, after all they had been through, must have seemed like Paradise!

Just think, if you can, what that was meaning to them - what it would mean to you, were you in their pitiful places! As a matter of fact, very few of us can stimulate our imaginations sufficiently to have any real sense of such a situation. But there it was, life and joy on the horizon again after years of desolation. There would be a future worth living for after all, arranged for them through the generosity of Christian friends. But we must not be complacent about this. All that has been done thus far is but a fraction of the total assignment. This business must be speeded up. We in America should be doing more than we are to provide undergirding for this mission of rescuing people from despair and deterioration. And this means that all of us as individuals must think and act quickly to find jobs and homes and thus open more doors of opportunity among us for those who have faced fearful odds with faith and courage and have so much to contribute to our society by way of skills and industry and artistry and the zest for the good life.

(over)

The Woman's Press

MARCH 1949

PRICE 35 CENTS

X-D 808 Eternal God Whose Searching Eye

OIKUMENIKOS

EDWIN McNEILL POTEAU

EDWIN McNEILL POTEAU

1. E - ter - nal God, Whose search - ing eye doth scan,
2. Bright - en the light that shines up - on our day,
3. Chas - ten our pride in mea - ger vic - t'ries won,
4. Scat - ter the dark he - fore our shad - owed eye.

A - ges and souls no lim - its can con - fine;
Strike from our climes the fet - ters of our fears;
Gird with Thy pow'r the weak - ness of our creeds;
Lev - el the riers of the nar - row mind.

Broad - en Thy vis - tas in the eyes of man
Help us to trust our fel - lows in Thy way,
Strength-en the bonds that bind us to Thy Son,
Till we embrace our fel - lows far and nigh

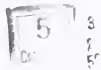
Till He shall share the vi - sion that is Thine.
Pros - per the hope that prays and per - se - veres.
Cour - age that con - quers love that in - ter - cedes.
In Thy great broth - er - hood of hu - man - kind. A - MEN.

Eighteenth

National Convention Issue

X-D 808

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*** NEWS BULLETIN ***

No. 12

January 15, 1949

Published Semi-Monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council

149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Tel: Oregon 9-3373

DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN THE
UNITED STATES
THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES - N.C.W.C.

DATEVESSEL

CATHOLICS SPONSORED
AND RESETTLED BY
WRS - N.C.W.C.

Dec. 21, 1948
Dec. 24, 1948

Marine Flasher
Marine Marlin

206
69

Of the total in the United States so far, 1195 Catholics have been resettled and assisted by War Relief Services - National Catholic Welfare Conference.

In keeping with the intent and spirit of Public Law 774, Displaced Persons sponsored or assisted by War Relief Services, Resettlement Division, N.C.W.C., have taken up life anew in 64 Archdioceses and Dioceses in the United States.

Diocesan Resettlement Directors stated that arrival of former displaced families in their Dioceses has stimulated their local resettlement programs and all reporting are unanimous in expressing pleasure with the Displaced Persons selected for settlement in their respective Dioceses.

HOPE FOR DISPLACED PERSONS IN 1949

The year 1949 is expected to bring to nearly 750,000 refugees in Europe a real hope for an end to their wanderings and homelessness, according to the analysis by Robert L. Schiffer of The New York Times. The survey shows that, if resettlement programs continue at the present rate, at least 250,000 refugees will find a permanent settlement by the same time next year. The officials of IRO, however, hope that with the increased rate of immigration, 380,000 European Displaced Persons could be resettled in 1949.

X-D 808

29

#70

State of Illinois
Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor
ILLINOIS DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION
Department of Labor
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1

Financial 6-2000
Extension 848

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56

Illinois Displaced Persons Commission Takes Inventory

With the "inventory season," the Illinois Displaced Persons Commission, reviewing its activities since it was set up in July 1948, reports its accomplishments.

The membership of this Commission was appointed by ex-Governor Dwight Green, the object primarily to survey employment opportunities throughout the state, and to coordinate the activities of the three major faith groups with which it works closely. There was neither office staff nor appropriation.

When Gov. Adlai Stevenson succeeded Gov. Green, a salary appropriation was made for two staff members -- an executive secretary and an office secretary -- for the Illinois Displaced Persons Commission, and office space was provided in the Department of Labor of the State of Illinois, at 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

With the growing momentum of the displaced persons program, the 763 DPs who, as of March 31, 1949, had been resettled in Illinois, have increased to more than 9000 -- a growth which has naturally been accompanied by demands for an ever broadening scope for the State Commission's activities. A subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Samuel Goldsmith, Executive Director of the Jewish Federation of Chicago, was appointed to restudy and restate its functions, and at this writing their recommendations are before Gov. Stevenson for his consideration and endorsement.

NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

LExington 2-9585

X-D 808

June 17, 1949

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To: Executives of Travelers Aid Societies
Directors USO TA Service

From: National Travelers Aid Association

DP BULLETIN No. 3: TRAVELERS AID COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN
FEDERATION FOR SERVICE TO DISPLACED PERSONS

A plan of cooperation for service to the displaced persons sponsored by the American Hungarian Federation (AHF) has been worked out between the National Travelers Aid Association and the American Hungarian Relief, Inc. While the American Hungarian Federation is sponsoring the displaced persons the American Hungarian Relief, Inc., is acting as its agent in giving service.

Under this plan it will be the responsibility of Travelers Aid Societies at the ports of entry to contact sponsors and arrange travel service for all displaced persons arriving under sponsorship of the American Hungarian Federation. This includes service to all displaced persons under sponsorship of this organization regardless of religious affiliation. The sectarian agencies sponsoring displaced persons have been given this information by the American Hungarian Relief, Inc.

It has been agreed between these agencies that upon receipt of the passenger list (nominal roll), the Travelers Aid Society at the port of entry, following the usual intercity service procedure, wires or phones the Travelers Aid Society at destination (or the sponsor if there is no Travelers Aid Society there). The Travelers Aid Society at destination, upon receipt of the communication from the Travelers Aid Society at the port of entry, contacts the sponsor for acceptance of the displaced person and will arrange for deposit of funds.

Included in the items of expenses for which the deposit from the sponsor is requested are expenses for wire or phone, transportation, meals en route, taxis, tips and incidentals. Expenses for any ordinary overnight care are also to be defrayed by the sponsor. However, if any emergency such as the failure to locate, or death of a sponsor has occurred which causes a delay or change in planning, the American Hungarian Relief, Inc., will reimburse for the necessary expenses incurred.

If a sponsor cannot be located or refuses to accept the displaced person, the Travelers Aid Society at port of entry will wire or phone Mr. Arthur Dobozy, Executive Secretary, American Hungarian Relief, Inc. (165 West 46th Street, New York 19, N.Y., phone Plaza 7-2655), for further planning. Bills for reimbursement of emergency expenses incurred by Travelers Aid Societies because of any breakdown as indicated above will be sent by the Travelers Aid Society to Mr. Arthur Dobozy.

NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

LExington 2-9585

X-D 808

#90

June 2, 1949

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TO: Executives of Travelers Aid Societies
Directors of USO Travelers Aid Units

FROM: National Travelers Aid Association

DP BULLETIN No. 2, Subject: AIRLIFT
(For convenience in your
filing, all informational
releases on Displaced Persons
will be given consecutive
Bulletin numbers.)

Beginning June 8th and continuing for 40 days, 48 planes will bring about 2400 displaced persons to this country. These planes will arrive one or two per day at New York, and the displaced persons will be sent out from there by train to their destinations.

It is not known as yet how this load will be distributed as to agency responsibility or as to destination. However, because of the increase in numbers of displaced persons arriving in this country, we are sending this memorandum to let you know that you may have both an additional number of requests for verifying sponsorship and arranging travel plans, as well as an additional number of persons arriving in the railroad stations, both at change points and at destination.

Nominal rolls (passenger lists) will arrive at port of entry sufficiently ahead of the plane arrivals for agency notification to sponsors.

#4099

NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

LExington 2-9585

X-D 808.29 # 11

August 30, 1949

TO: Executives of Travelers Aid Societies

FROM: National Travelers Aid Association

D P Bulletin No. 5

I. ATTACHMENTS

limited supply of information furnished us.

Copy of a Special Information Bulletin of United Service for New Americans. This contains material about Public Charge and Deportation under the Immigration Law and the D P Act of 1948. It is expected that in the near future the D P Commission will issue an official interpretation of Public Charge under the D P Act.

Current list of organized State Commissions and Committees for Resettlement of D Ps.

Current list of Agencies accredited by the D P Commission. This includes only those agencies which meet certain requirements, such as registration with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (State Department) and a working contract with International Refugee Organization (IRO). It does not include a number of agencies and groups that, while not officially accredited, do sponsor D Ps-- such as the American Committee for the Resettlement of Polish D Ps, American Hungarian Federation, Committee to Aid Heidelberg Students, American Council of Christian Churches, Russian-American Union, National Association of Evangelicals, and a number of others.

II. GENERAL

Through August, close to 70,000 D Ps have arrived in the United States and are expected to continue coming at the rate of over 16,000 each month through mid-summer of 1950. The latest list of sailings schedule nineteen ships for September, fourteen of them for New York, four for Boston and one for New Orleans.

The airlift for 2400 D Ps, referred to in D P Bulletin No. 2, has been completed. However, a number of compassionate cases (pregnant women, unaccompanied children, families with infants, etc.) continue to arrive in New York by plane, at the rate of one plane a week.

About fifteen per cent of the D Ps are sponsored by individuals, with the remainder sponsored by the accredited agencies.

III. BREAKDOWNS

To many of the agencies concerned with the D P program, Travelers Aid service is a new function, and they have been operating on their own, without benefit of an inter-city chain of service such as TA. This has led to a number of breakdowns in travel arrangements made by them, with a corresponding increase in the volume for TAS. These situations have been frequently complex, since information as to

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN FRANCE

by

Persis Miller

1949

In January/there was held in Geneva an important conference of International Refugee Organisation headquarters and field staff and representatives of the voluntary agencies working with I.R.O. At the end of March was begun a week's meeting of the Council of I.R.O. made up of official delegates from the governments of the member countries. Minutes of these meetings have been circulated to interested organisations. These notes of mine are the result of reflections before and after the Conference and following the meeting of the Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies, a coordinating committee for consultation between the agencies, held in Geneva on April 12th. Two similar committees in Paris, to both of which the Unitarian Service Committee belongs - the Cooperating Committee of Foreign Voluntary Agencies and the Comité de Coordination des Organisations Agences de l'I.R.O. - have prepared joint memoranda for use in various countries to ensure a continuation of I.R.O. after the scheduled closing date of June 30, 1950.

The burning question in France is that I.R.O. may be authorized to continue, because its work will not be done by June 30, 1950. All delegates at the January Conference in Geneva insisted on this fact. The situation in France will be worst of all after that date if I.R.O. comes to an end because a) an influx of refugees from Germany may be expected and b) the voluntary agencies in France, especially the French ones, will be almost totally without relief funds. Unofficial information is that both the French Ministry of the Interior and the French Foreign Office are in favor of a continuation of I.R.O. but that French policy in this matter may be obliged to follow the lead of the U.S.A. Consequently the position taken by the U.S.A. is of double importance.

There is a secondary but equally important consideration for the voluntary agencies. It is that, if the public receives the impression because I.R.O. comes to an end there is no further need to help refugees, then it will be immensely more difficult for the voluntary agencies to raise money. These notes are written with a triple purpose: to give ammunition to anyone from the Boston office who goes to Washington to press the Government for a continuation of I.R.O.; to aid in money raising; and to help us in Paris to explain the refugee problem to visitors.

By geographical position and by tradition of liberty, France is the country that has been most generous in admitting refugees. The underpopulation of France and the consequent need for manual laborers are additional motives for admitting large numbers of foreigners. All other countries impose health restrictions on immigrants although a recent appeal of I.R.O. to admit a "fair share" of dependents and incapacitated may somewhat loosen the health restrictions. The striking feature of the French position is the very high proportion of chronically ill and incapacitated who arrive in France and who are admitted on the basis of asylum from persecution. For the past seventeen years France has had a constant renewal of its refugee population. A high proportion of these people have arrived already mutilated, suffering from chronic and incapacitating diseases such as tuberculosis and heart trouble, or otherwise broken in health as a result of past hardships, so that at no time since their arrival have these physically incapacitated people been able to contribute to the national economy, become insured workers and benefit ultimately in social insurance payments for sickness and old age.

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2-9585

14, 1949

The address of the American Hungarian Relief, Inc.,
has been changed from that given in DP Bulletin No. 3.
The new address is:

246 Fifth Avenue, Room 509
(at 28th Street)
New York 1, N.Y.

Telephone MUrray Hill 6-1684

AMERICAN
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the displaced
f there is no

Travelers Aid Society available), advising of the displaced person's expected
time of arrival. The port of entry Travelers Aid Society will also advise
the Travelers Aid Society at change points, if any, of arrival and departure
time there. The one exception to the notification by Travelers Aid Societies
to sponsors of time of displaced persons' arrival is that the ACRFDP will
notify the sponsors in Chicago of the time of arrival of the displaced
persons arriving there.

Finally, the port of entry Travelers Aid Society will wire Chicago
Travelers Aid Society a final record of all displaced persons who have gone
through the port of entry Travelers Aid Society as ACRFDP cases from that ship.

NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

LExington 2-9585

X-D 808

#94

December 2, 1949

TO: Executives of Travelers Aid Societies
Travelers Aid Cooperating Representatives

FROM: National Travelers Aid Association

D. P. BULLETIN No. 6

TA Policy

As stated on page 3 of D P Bulletin No. 1, last year the Displaced Persons Commission requested the services of Travelers Aid Societies for all displaced persons not sponsored by agencies (this group has been variously referred to as "individually sponsored", "non-agency cases" and "Commission cases"). Although Travelers Aid was ready to extend its services to such displaced persons, it could do so only within the limits of its resources and by mid-summer of this year, the number of displaced persons coming to this country had reached such volume that some Societies, especially in the three ports, were involved in the program considerably beyond what they could finance. At this point, it became clear that without additional funds the port Societies could not remain in the program and this was made known to the Displaced Persons Commission.

The three port Societies of New York, Boston and New Orleans have been particularly hard hit because of the many special difficulties involved in preparation, on very short notice, for many ships. This has led to greatly increased costs because of the necessity of employing additional staff. In the past several months, however, the National office has been able to procure a large part of the funds needed for the three port Societies, and additional funds are now being sought to meet any similar exceptional costs which might threaten continuance in the program by all Societies.

As a result, beginning with ships loaded in Europe after December 1st, Travelers Aid will assume full responsibility for handling from the ports inland all non-agency cases. The first such ship is to dock in New York on December 11, according to the present schedule.

While the overall policy is for Travelers Aid to assume responsibility for all non-agency cases, the two large Jewish agencies (USNA and HIAS) have requested that they continue to handle Jews not sponsored by the agencies. The number of such Jews is relatively small and arrangements with regard to them at the three ports will continue to remain the same as in the past. However, Travelers Aid will assume responsibility for all individually sponsored Catholics, Protestants and others. The procedures remain the same as outlined in D P Bulletin No. 1, of which we will be glad to send you additional copies if you so wish.

In order to expedite matters and to prevent breakdowns, the Displaced Persons Commission has now arranged for a notice to go from its office to the sponsor at the time the displaced person is called forward in Europe. This is usually about four to six weeks prior to arrival in the United States.

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#95

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*** NEWS BULLETIN ***

No. 11

January 1, 1949

Published Semi-Monthly by the National Catholic Resettlement Council149 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.Tel: ORegon 9-3373CONTENTS

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1. DISPLACED PERSONS RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH WAR RELIEF SERVICES

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>CATHOLICS SPONSORED AND RESETTLED BY WRS - N.C.W.C.</u>	<u>OTHER DPs ASSISTED</u>
Oct. 30, 1948	Gen. Black	450	32
Nov. 19, 1948	Gen. Bundy	<u>468</u>	<u>23</u>
	TOTAL	918	55

Of the total in the United States so far, 918 were resettled and 55 assisted by War Relief Services - N.C.W.C.

NEW YORK STATE

COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Industrial Commissioner, Chairman

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*State Commissioner
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HERMAN T. STICHMAN
State Commissioner of Housing

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OFFICE

80 Centre Street
New York 13, N.Y.

X-D 808

.Zg #96

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SETTLING IN NEW YORK STATE

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NOVEMBER, 1949—Vol. 128, No. 10

X-D 808, Z₉

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Special JOHN DEWEY 90th Anniversary Section
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Spire above Yankee City, by John P. Marquand

Copy 50
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NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

February, 1949

Vol. 23, No. 2

International Committee and Board Elect 1949 Officers

IDENTICAL SLATES of officers were elected by the International Committee (the corporate body of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s) and the National Board at meetings held in New York on January 22 and 23.

During the period of working out of the organizational arrangements the present International Committee has delegated responsibility for the detailed steps to the National Board, enlarged by inclusion of several members of the International Board. It was the agreement of both groups that the necessary present steps and the changes that will occur with revision of the constitution could be managed most smoothly by election of a common slate of officers to both sets of positions.

Harper Sibley, long-time director of the Rochester, New York, Y.M.C.A., actively identified with the Y.M.C.A. world-wide and treasurer of the Federal Council of Churches, becomes chairman of both the International Committee and the National Board.

James C. Donnell II of Findlay, Ohio, former chairman of the Ohio-West Virginia Area Board and since 1947 chairman of the National Board, becomes chairman of the Executive Committee of both the International Committee and the National Board.

Vice chairmen of both bodies elected at the January 22 and 23 meetings are Mr. Donnell; William E. Speers of Montclair, New Jersey; Cleveland E. Dodge of New York; and John B. Frosst of Montreal, Quebec.

Elliott H. Lee of New York was re-elected treasurer and Sidney D. Gamble was elected recording secretary.

John R. Mott, honorary president of the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s

and of the World Council of Churches, was elected honorary chairman of the International Committee.

Executive Committees of both bodies will be composed of the following during 1949: Messrs. Sibley, Donnell, Speers, Frosst, Dodge, Lee, Gamble, Jerome H. Bentley, Aurora, N. Y.; A. Bryan Clark, New Haven, Conn.; William A. Gregory, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ralph W. Harbison, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank A. Hathaway, Chicago, Ill.; L. W. Horning, New York, N. Y.; Holgar J. Johnson, New York, N. Y.; Howard H. Long, Wilberforce, Ohio; Eugene R. McCarthy, St. Louis, Mo.; Kirtley F. Mather, Cambridge, Mass.; G. Terrell Selby, New York, N. Y.; Dean E. Shaffer, Hastings, Neb.; and William H. Short, Hartford, Conn.

The Committee re-elected Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary, and Jay A. Urice, associate general secretary.

Financial Reports Studied

Financial reports for 1948 submitted to the National Board showed a substantial surplus of income over expenditure in the general services (i.e. program and personnel services, the Bureau of Records, the area and state ser-

vices, and the general administration of the National Board). The Financial Service Bureau showed a surplus. The Armed Services and Transportation Departments were in balance. The publications service (Association Press) and the Building Bureau were brought into balance by utilization of operating reserves.

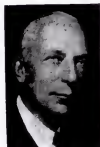
Operating deficits were registered by Association Films and in the work of the Student Committee. Absorption of these by use of the surplus in the general services left only a small margin for appropriation to the stabilization reserve which the Board has thought must be accumulated against unforeseeable hazards.

Operations of the International Board (the body responsible for the world service program conducted jointly by the Associations of the United States and Canada) resulted in a small balance, achieved principally by curtailment of authorized program.

A complete treasurer's report will be published in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

1949 Budgets Conservative

Budgets for 1949, given sharp scrutiny by the Board, are based upon a



Harper Sibley



James C. Donnell, II



Elliott H. Lee



Eugene E. Barnett

NATIONAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Service of Information, Interpretation, and Leadership for Member Associations

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States
347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

July-August, 1949

Vol. 23, No. 7

World Affairs, Human Rights, Membership and Financial Problems Acted Upon by National Council at Annual Meeting in Washington

THE National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations met in Washington, D. C., June 17 to 19, for its twenty-third meeting with more than five hundred lay and professional leaders in attendance. While the Council looked forward as it discussed program emphases, the details of organizational structure, and the methods of financing that would best enable a Christian organization to serve youth in a changing society, there were frequent references to the second meeting of the Council, also held in Washington twenty-four years ago. It was there that many of the present patterns of work of the Council were first outlined.

The tone of the Council was set at the first luncheon meeting where General Secretary Eugene E. Barnett challenged the Y.M.C.A. to face its obligations in a day characterized by restless demands for change throughout the land and special needs of displaced and underprivileged people everywhere.

Fifty members of Congress and other leading government officials were guests of the Council at the banquet session on Saturday evening. Addresses on this occasion were made by Mrs. Harper Sibley, Ordway Tead, president of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, Jack Gray, Boy Governor of Arizona, and James Cooke, Boy Governor of Oregon.

National and World Affairs

Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country were urged by the National Council:

—to challenge young people in every possible way to interest themselves as



Eugene R. McCarthy of St. Louis, re-elected after one term of distinguished service as President of the National Council

Christians in the major problems of their communities, the nation, and the world, and

—to aid them in equipping themselves to play their part and exert their influence intelligently and in harmony with their Christian convictions.

The young people who comprise the Young Men's Christian Associations, the Council's action pointed out, are "deeply involved in and affected by national and world affairs."

The Council noted with satisfaction "that many Associations have been conducting programs of education on world affairs, interracial and intergroup relations, the meaning of democracy and how it differs from Communism, atomic

energy and its control, the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, labor-management relations, alcohol as a personal and social problem, problems of family living, and many other questions of local, national, and world significance. The Council believes that only a large expansion of these educational programs will make the contribution the Young Men's Christian Associations can and should make during these fateful years to helping young people and adults to take effective part in determining the directions of American life in line with Christian ideals."

In line with the suggestions of the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s and the United States National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council urged local Association groups and Association conferences to give high priority during 1949-50 to study of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the problems of drafting a world covenant in harmony with this. The Council also urged study of the applicability of the ideals formulated in the Declaration to life in our own country.

The Council also urged Young Men's Christian Associations "to cooperate fully with the churches in making it possible for the maximum number of men and women and young people properly approved by the Displaced Persons Commission to find homes and work and friends in our American Communities. A special obligation rests upon Y.M.C.A.'s to establish helpful contact with thousands who have been

(Continued on page 4)

29
ESETTLEMENT of Displaced Persons

A BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY, INC.

1790 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19 • NEW YORK

Number 2
October 1949REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Plans for four regional conferences to consider current problems facing all groups concerned with resettlement will soon be announced by the Displaced Persons Commission. Aimed at greater understanding and cooperation, and broader national participation in the resettlement program, the one-day meetings will draw together representatives of voluntary organizations, federal agencies, state and local commissions and committees, and the IRO. Dates and locations follow:

October 25	--	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 28	--	New Orleans, Louisiana
October 31	--	St. Paul, Minnesota
November 3	--	Salt Lake City, Utah (or possibly Pacific Coast)

Delegates to the Philadelphia regional will be drawn from the eastern states ranging from Maine through North Carolina. Representatives from southern states, including New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, will convene at New Orleans. While full latitude will be given for individual preferences, delegates from mid-western and north-central states will normally attend the St. Paul conference with those from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions meeting at Salt Lake City.

Agendas for the conferences will span the pressing, down-to-earth problems encountered by communities and agencies in resettling displaced persons. Additionally, the Commission will report to each regional on the status of its program and seek advice from the delegates as to cooperative means for meeting special problems as they arise. Special emphasis will be placed on obtaining more widespread distribution of displaced persons and greater acceptance by individuals and communities of farm workers and professional people.

Among the problems which the Commission has in mind are the following: (1) the working relationship of state commissions to "non-agency cases"; (2) the orientation of immigrants to American life, laws and customs; (3) special questions such as temporary or emergency licensing of barbers, plumbers, electricians and other workers and technicians to facilitate their adjustment within the community; and (4) providing the understanding and means for better interchange of public and private facilities.

Of general interest to all groups will be reports by the Commission on the



These young DP brothers, brought here by USNA, will make a new life in America. But for many others still waiting in the DP camps, there will be no opportunity to come to the U. S. unless communities provide additional assurances. (See pages 2 & 3.)

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WORLD COMMUNIQUE



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Congress Weekly

A Review of Jewish Interests

X-D 808

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#104

Lesson for Chicago

BYRON S. MILLER

Exodus of Afghan Jews

JOSEPH B. SCHECHTMAN

p.7

Jewish Writers in Paris

HARRY ROSKOLENKO

•

Dusting off the Bookshelf

Max Brod's "Reubeni, King of the Jews"

ALFRED WERNER

X-D 808

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New Neighbors



**UNITED
SERVICE
FOR
NEW AMERICANS, INC.**
(JOINT)



25,000 IN 1950

(Story on Page 2)

U. S. N. A. ANNUAL MEETING. JANUARY 14-15, NEW YORK CITY



World Service

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC. • 9 PARK STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

January 1950

X-D 808

#106

No. 43

FAMILIES OF DP PROFESSIONALS resettled in the United States by the USC include Dr. Janis Kocers, distinguished Latvian psychiatrist, Mrs. Kocers and their two daughters, Eva, 6, and Rita, 18. A resident physician was obtained for Dr. Kocers in a New York state hospital. Mrs. Kocers is a dentist and trained nurse by profession.



"War is Stupid"

Eight serious little DP boys sat on a stone wall in the warm morning sunshine. Although they represented five different nationalities, their conversation was in German. Their subject was war - war which has dealt a cruel hand to thousands of these fatherless, motherless, homeless nomads.

"Why should people want to shoot and hit each other?" asked one boy. "Just look what it does! Here we are away from our families. We can't go home! And there are many more children and grown-ups like us!"

"When I grow up," said another child, "I won't fight! I don't want to be a soldier. I won't kill people or send them away from their homes!"

Said one youngster, "Why should we have to be soldiers? If we don't want to be, we won't. Look how we all live together here! We're all happy together and we don't have wars! Can't we always be happy and love people instead of fighting them? I won't fight in a war! It's stupid!"

The boys, who have been living at one of the homes for DP children, sponsored in the British Zone of Germany by the Unitarian Service Committee in co-operation with the Universalist Service Committee, spent considerable time talking about how much better it is to live in peace, how easy it is to love one another and how impossible to hate. They concluded that war is exceedingly stupid no matter how you look at it, and that they would never fight in one.

"If only they could go on feeling that way," said an American staff member, who with another worker overheard the children's conversation. "They really believe in what they feel now. I have always maintained that if all the children in the world could be educated this way - could learn to accept and believe in peace and love - we would have no war."

"I, too, believe that world peace will come only through education," said the American's companion, an adult DP. "One should start with the children and carry it straight through their formative years. If, in these years, they really live what they are learning, surely it would carry through to adulthood."

"They have something here in this home that no one can take away; it is something that they will spread. They will live it and people will always love them. They will talk about it and others will listen and believe in it, too."

1949 Campaign Successful

"Unitarians may well be proud of the degree to which they have supported the Unitarian Service Committee's non-sectarian medical missions, child care, general relief and other world-wide projects this year." That is the holiday message of William Emerson, President of the Unitarian Service Committee, and Percival F. Brundage, Chairman of the fund-raising campaign.

Expressing their warmest gratitude, the fund leaders declared in their joint statement:

"The way in which Unitarians everywhere rallied in the closing months of the year to our fund campaign to insure the continuance of our humanitarian work is truly heartwarming. Following, as it did, the serious financial position in which the USC found itself early last summer, the late-season flood of giving made it possible to go on with the tasks to which we have set ourselves."

"As this issue of World Service goes to press, approximately \$345,000 has been raised, and there are indications that much more will come in during the campaign's closing hours."

"We are sincerely happy to express our thanks to those who have helped make possible the carrying on of our important program over the face of the earth."

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THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 18, D. C.



29
#107

Mr. Harry J. Krould, Chief
European Affairs Division
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

January 30, 1950

Dear Mr. Krould:

In accordance with your request of January 16, 1950 to Mr. Samuel Krakow for bibliographic material concerning displaced persons, we are submitting the attached list of American Red Cross publications on the subject. The material cited is being sent to you under separate cover today.

A list of organizations from which additional information might be obtained is also attached. We do not know specifically what these organizations have published but we understand that each has an interest in the problem of displaced persons.

If we can be of any further assistance, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Marguerite M. Schwarz
Assistant Director
Office of Statistical
and Reference Information

Attachments (2)

Calendar No. 1247

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4567

[Report No. 1163]

[Report No. 1237]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

OCTOBER 12, 1949

Reported without recommendation

OCTOBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 13), 1949

Recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary

JANUARY 25 (legislative day, JANUARY 4), 1950

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

To amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That ~~subsection (e)~~ *subsections (a), (b) and (c)* of section 2
4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (Public Law 774,
5 Eightieth Congress) *is* are amended to read:
6 “~~(e)~~ *‘Eligible displaced person’ means a displaced per-*
7 *son as defined in subsection (b) above, (1) who on or after*
8 *September 1, 1939, and on or before January 1, 1949, en-*
9 *tered Germany, Austria, or Italy, and who on January 1,*
10 *1949, was in Italy or the American sector, the British sec-*

THE AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS JOURNAL

X-D 808

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• HUMAN BROTHERHOOD •

February 1950

NEWS

EDWARD CORSI, INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
JOHN UNDERHILL, PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

CORTLANDT 7-9800

X-D 808

29

#110

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ALBANY

NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 80 CENTRE STREET

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FOR RELEASE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1950, A.M.
and thereafter

10-1-24-50

D.P.'S SETTLED IN STATE IN PAST YEAR INCREASED LABOR FORCE ONLY $\frac{1}{4}$ OF ONE PERCENT

New York State's labor force has been increased only one-fourth of one percent by the number of displaced persons who have settled in this State during the first thirteen months the D.P. program has been in operation, according to the first regular bulletin issued by the New York State Committee on Displaced Persons of which Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi is chairman. Of the 34,797 who have taken residence in the State through December 31, 1949, only 19,000 are bread winners.

"These figures certainly point up the fact that the settlement in this State of these unfortunate individuals and their families, who were uprooted as a result of the consequences of World War II, has had no appreciable impact upon our economy," Commissioner Corsi declared.

INTERPRETER RELEASES

An Information Service
on Immigration, Naturalization and Related Problems

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Frank L. Auerbach
Editor

Vol. XXVII, No. 2
January 4, 1950

THE DISPLACED PERSONS ACT - ITS INTERPRETATION AND ADMINISTRATION (VIII)

Distribution of Displaced Persons in the United States
"Sponsorship of Unaccompanied Children, Orphan and Non-
Orphan"
Literacy Requirement Applies Generally to Displaced
Persons
Persons From De Facto Annexed Countries or Areas
Trieste
Second Semi-Annual Report of the Displaced Persons Com-
mission

Distribution of Displaced Persons in the United States

110,909 displaced persons have arrived in this country as of November 30, 1949, under the provisions of the Displaced Persons act. The following table shows the distribution of arrivals over the 14 months during which displaced persons have come to this country under the Act:

<u>1949</u>	<u>108,402</u> (prelim.)
November	10,269 (preliminary)
October	15,908
September	16,099
August	15,422
July	13,113
June	10,162
May	11,190
April	6,432
March	6,125
February	2,661
January	1,021
<u>1948</u>	<u>2,507</u>
December	869
November	805
October	813

INTERPRETER RELEASES

An Information Service
on immigration, Naturalization and Related Problems

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

X-D 808
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#112

Frank L. Auerbach
Editor

Vol. XXVII, No. 1
January 3, 1950

UNITED NATIONS ESTABLISHES HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly of the United Nations on December 3, 1949, by a vote of 35 to 7, with 13 countries abstaining, decided to establish as of January 1, 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees primarily to provide international protection for refugees who have been the concern of the International Refugee Organization (IRO). This action follows a decision by the General Council of the IRO on October 20, 1949, to recommend to its member governments that operations of the IRO be continued to March 31, 1951, that is, nine months beyond the date originally set for termination, June 30, 1950.

Under the terms of the resolution, the High Commissioner, whose office will be located in Geneva, is to be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary General for a term of three years. The High Commissioner will appoint for the same period a deputy High Commissioner who should not be of the same nationality as he. The High Commissioner may appoint representatives in countries where refugees reside if such countries recognize the need for this.

Not later than at its eighth regular session in 1953, the General Assembly will review the arrangements for the High Commissioner's Office for Refugees to determine whether the Office should be continued beyond December 31, 1953. As it is now envisaged, the main objective of the High Commissioner's Office will be to provide legal protection for refugees and, only in a very limited volume, material aid, and to plan for their repatriation and resettlement.

The functions of the High Commissioner's Office, in an annex to the General Assembly's resolution, are described as follows:

1. He should provide for the protection of refugees and displaced persons falling under the competence of the Office by:

- (a) Promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions providing for the protection of refugees, supervising the application of the provisions of such conventions, and proposing any necessary amendments thereto;

The Christian

UNITARIAN

#113

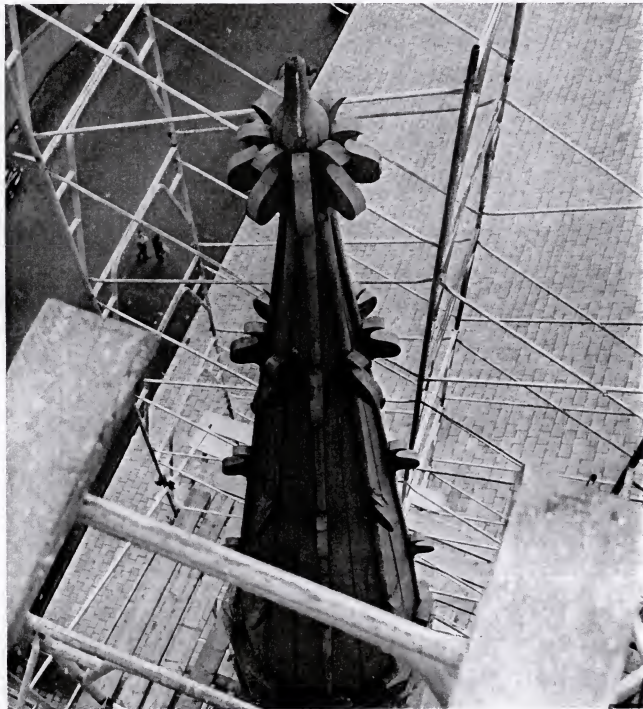
See Story on Pages 32 and 33.

ER

JANUARY, 1950 — Vol. 129, No. 1

X-D 808.Z9

\$2 A YEAR — 20 CENTS



Messiah for millionaires, by Thomas Ford Hoult

I was tried for heresy, by Frank Edwin Smith

My trip down the sawdust trail, by Spurgeon L. Smithson

Reducing religion to a racket, by Homer Lewis Sheffer



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WE MUST
SAVE THEM ALL

A Report



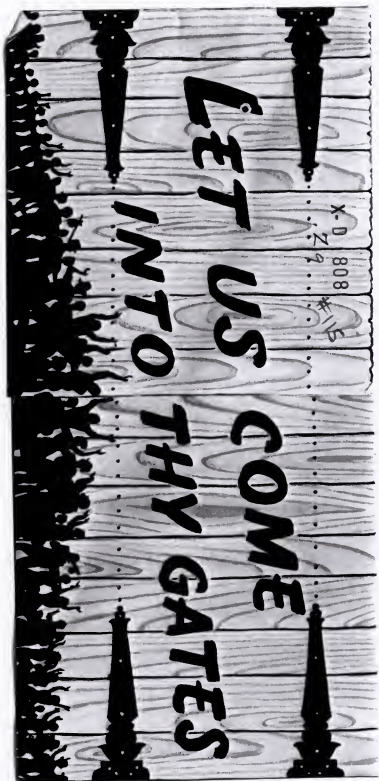
League of American Writers

by

THE EXILED WRITERS' COMMITTEE

of

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS



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X-D 808

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Stranded in German DP Camps Article XI—Reeducating Physicians

There are more uprooted physicians in German displaced persons' camps than in all hospitals, universities and private practice of many a European country.



Thousands of men and women who served as doctors in different parts of the Continent are now huddled together in the hopeless atmosphere of DP camps. Some of them were dragged from their home or offices 10 and more years ago to Dachau, Belsen or similar infernal institutions of the Nazi era. Others spent years in Hitler's slave labor camps, the rest sought refuge from Communist persecution in their eastern European homelands.

Personal safety, food and shelter means a great deal for those once well-to-do people who have lost everything they ever owned. They are deeply grateful. But life without work is a burden.

Unfortunately it is much easier for a manual worker to establish himself in a new country than it is for the average physician, particularly since the majority are between 45 and 60 years old. Consequently, most countries are not very keen at taking doctors as immigrants. On top of all these difficulties there is still that problem of practice and research, the need of brushing up and of catching up with new developments in medicine during those dark years the DP doctors have spent in concentration or slave labor camps.

Some of them have an opportunity to work and help in DP camps of the International Refugee Organization. Many just sit, wait and despair. They have found a new hope through the cooperation of the IRO and the Unitarian Service Committee. One of the finest ventures of the Unitarian Service Committee's many remarkable medical missions to Europe have been the "medical schools for DP's" begun last Summer and continued this year.

Since the first week of July, almost 300 physicians, dentists and pharmacists have been given refresher courses in Munich and Hamburg by a staff of



DR. BENJAMIN KRAMER (right) lecturing to medicos in refresher course at Munich, Germany. Dr. Kramer, professor of clinical pediatrics at Long Island College of Medicine, is head of the mission at Munich.

tribute their share to the project. Five of those 16 instructors come from Boston: Dr. David D. Rutstein, professor of Preventive Medicine at Harvard; Dr. Duncan E. Reid, professor of Obstetrics, Harvard; Dr. Charles S. Davidson, professor in Medicine, Harvard; Dr. Hermann Seyforth of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Dr. Helmut A. Zander of Tufts Medical School, who is in charge of the school for dentists at Hamburg.

Actually it is more a graduate class than a medical school because the "students" are all accomplished physicians or pharmacists with distinguished careers before they fell victims to the political upheaval of the past decade.

Even so, they have to learn a great deal in certain respects. For one thing, their experiences in Nazi Germany have left deeper marks than the doctors themselves realize. For example, to them—as to anybody who has had to live under a dictatorship—there can be no question of challenging an "authority." As one member of the American teaching staff put it: "They believe in anything a teacher says as gospel. If one of their professors favored a certain treatment, they will stick by it for the rest of their lives."

This re-education and re-orientation is perhaps just as important as the actual material information

prescribe a drastic "cure" for their DP colleagues. They arranged a panel discussion and took great pains in contradicting each other whenever possible. Or they raised questions which could not be answered and frankly stated that they had no explanation.

At first the DPs were flabbergasted. But it did not take long for their old selves to come back and soon thereafter they, too, began to argue and debate with their American instructors. They had shaken off that straight jacket of Nazi thinking. The round-table discussions have been retained week after week and turned out to be a tremendous success.

Another difficulty was that many DP doctors had been taught to rely on drugs and they had a habit of prescribing about four to five times as many pills as American doctors would give their patients.

This hurdle, too, was overcome soon through the skill of the instructors and the eagerness of the pupils to learn.

By the end of the month when the schools close for 1949, all students will receive IRO certificates and—what is almost more valuable to them—a set of medical books. They will then be ready to work more efficiently in their jobs as camp physicians or—happier still—start a new chapter of their careers, saving lives of ill people in the countries where IRO settles them as immigrants.

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Unified Program Under DP Act

COMMUNITY SERVICES



UNITED SERVICE
FOR NEW AMERICANS



2. United
opportu-
nities
for
grants
in Europe

Displaced Persons Act

We Barringtonians should take just pride in the passage of this Act as it was in our own ex-Congressman, Hon. Wm. G. Stratton.

This bill passed both houses of Congress with substantial majority proving heart and hospitable hearth of Americans were again to be opened to shelter and refugees of diverse lands, races and creeds.

America . . . It Is Wonderful 'Big Man With A Bright

Profile of Chef Mardikian

*By a Staff Correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor*

San Francisco

"The big man with the bright face" is back. That is William Saroyan's way of describing his friend and fellow San Franciscan, George Mardikian. Chef, restaurateur, consultant on food, Mr. Mardikian's smile is known virtually throughout the world.

He has returned from a five-month tour of the American-occupied zones of Europe, acting as food consultant to the United States Army. After seeing again the misery and hunger which he left in 1922, Mr. Mardikian's smile is perhaps



X-D 808

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#119



DO NOT FORGET THEM

BY

DR. BELA FABIAN

THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
103 Park Avenue New York 17, N. Y.

X-D 80°

.79

#120

...the stone and the ripples...

EVERYONE HAS THROWN a stone into the water and seen the almost endless effect created in the wide circles of ripples which result. In the field of European relief and rehabilitation, the Unitarian Service Committee has acted as the stone, and the results of its work in the troubled waters of Europe have been of ever-widening importance and effect.

Founded in 1941 upon the premise of doing big tasks with small sums of money, the Unitarian Service Committee has for the past seven years blazed a trail of relief and rehabilitation work which has become almost an epic. Such superb performance with relatively modest expenditures has been possible because of the large amount of inspired imagination and utterly selfless devotion of its executives and field staff. These people have been inspired by a driving belief that "service to humanity, without regard to race, color or creed," is a God-given duty at all times, but particularly in these trying hours of the world's history.



the
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violated and to

human kind.

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the best of our
evastation.

ITTEE
Mass.

W. Bragg
Director



X-D 808

Heidelberg

Quaker Services
FOR
The Displaced



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

#122 X-D 808, Z9 5 3 20 50

George Mardikian Spends a Fortune Bringing Displaced Armenians to U. S.

by H. D. QUIGG

NEW YORK (UP)—A white-haired, shabby woman of 70 tottered off the Army Transport General Muir and knelt on the wooden dock before a plump and moist-eyed man from San Francisco.

Then she kissed his hand and touched his clothing. She wept and George Mardikian wept.

"God is going to give you long life for saving us," the old lady said.

"I know practically every one of them," Mardikian said later. "But I wish they wouldn't do that. They cry and they call me their savior. I am not that, I am only a very stubborn man."

Mardikian is the man who promised more than 3,000 Armenian displaced persons in Europe he would let their "more fortunate brothers and sisters in America" know about their plight. He started that job in 1947. He founded and headed up the American National committee to aid homeless Armenians—an organization that now has 82 U. S. branches with five to seven persons in each branch and not a single paid worker in the whole lot.

MANY RESETTLED

The committee, known as ANCHA with Mardikian as its driving force, has resettled 2,400 of Mardikian's kinsmen since October, 1948. There are 1,100 more to come. Mardikian thinks he can get them all here in six months. He says the job had better be finished by then, or he may be finished. He was in a hospital six weeks ago for a major operation. When the doctor told him the operation and convalescence would keep him in the hospital five weeks, he balked.

The doctor said he couldn't leave. Mardikian, a stubborn man, said the operation could wait; those 1,100 DP's couldn't. He left, and today

he's on a three-week east coast tour, holding mass meetings, raising money. Yesterday, Providence, R. I.; this week, Springfield, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Boston; then into New Jersey, to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis.

It's Mardikian's eighth Trans-Continental trip for ANCHA since Jan. 1. It costs \$100 to \$150 to transport each Armenian DP from entry port to destination, where ANCHA-arranged job and home are waiting. The funds are provided entirely by personal contributions.

HELP THEIR OWN

Mardikian gathers Armenians into his mass meetings and reminds them of their obligation to "help their own kind" to the same advantages of America they themselves have had. He tells of the frightful conditions he saw in DP camps on his three European trips, and of the promise he made to the Armenians in those camps.

Many DP's whom ANCHA already has settled here attend the meetings. When they hear Mardikian tell how it was in Europe, they begin weeping. Mardikian cries. The audience cries, too, and donates.

Mardikian arrived penniless in this country from Armenia 27 years ago ("the 21 previous years I lived on the other side wasn't worth a damn") and got a \$12-a-week dishwasher job in San Francisco. Now he's one of the most famed restaurateurs on the west coast. He made a fortune, and he's spending a fortune.

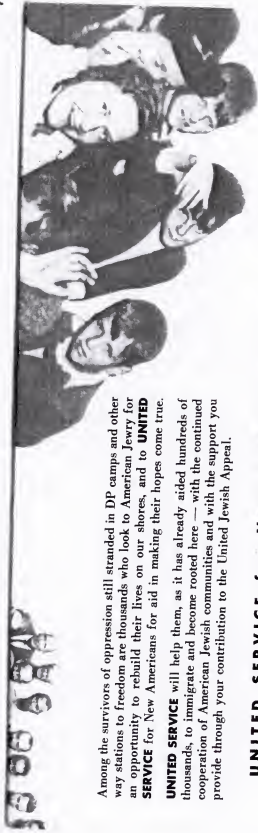
In 1946, the war department sent him to Europe to study the GI food situation, and that's when the plight of the DP's hit him hard.

The most fascinating thing in the

world to him now is watching "those broken-down people coming into America."

"They're down and out when they leave the boat," he said. "They're not so sure we're going to let them in. Then, when they reach the main desk on the pier and the man says 'OK', those broken down little fellows all of a sudden become giants. They realize they're free. You should see them walk."

Call: 2-2222



Among the survivors of oppression still stranded in DP camps and other way stations to freedom are thousands who look to American Jewry for an opportunity to rebuild their lives on our shores, and to **UNITED SERVICE** for New Americans for aid in making their hopes come true.

UNITED SERVICE will help them, as it has already aided hundreds of thousands, to immigrate and become rooted here — with the continued cooperation of American Jewish communities and with the support you provide through your contribution to the United Jewish Appeal.

UNITED SERVICE for New Americans, Inc.
15 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

A Constituent Agency of the UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

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WHY ARE THEY STILL THERE?



Scandinavian Airlines System

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.29 **Prepaid**
#125 **Passenger Guide**
for

TRAVEL AGENTS

Handling

IMMIGRANTS

and

DISPLACED PERSONS



PREPAID DEPARTMENT

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#126

"THE MARYLAND PLAN"

FOR THE RESETTLEMENT

OF DISPLACED PERSONS



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Maryland State Committee
For The
Resettlement of Displaced Persons

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#127



Program

ANNUAL MEETING

UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

JANUARY TENTH AND ELEVENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT

COMMODORE HOTEL

NEW YORK CITY

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#128



CATHOLIC PLANS
FOR THE
RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS
IN THE
UNITED STATES

WAR RELIEF SERVICES-National Catholic Welfare Conference
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward E. Swanstrom
Executive Director

THE MIDDLE-WEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE
 OF DISPLACED PERSONS AGENCIES

Address by the
 Honorable Luther W. Youngdahl
 Governor
 State of Minnesota

Dr. Gullixson, Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. Pettis, Mr. Poor and distinguished representatives from the fine sister states of ours.

Just a few minutes ago I was in a radio studio participating in the preparation of a recorded program for United Nations Week. The group of distinguished women with whom I joined in this discussion had chosen UNESCO as their special subject of study. We stressed the importance of trying to break down the prejudice and bigotry in the world through the spread of information and the interchange of students, scholars and all types of leaders between the various countries. We pointed out the fact that the \$8,000,000 which UNESCO is costing the member nations is a small sum indeed, in comparison to the one trillion dollars that was the "dollars and cents" cost of the last war.

In these great frontier days of work involving human values and human relationships that comes to one in an executive position, the effort in behalf of displaced persons, in the very beginning, struck me as a worthy humanitarian project. It wasn't always an easy type of thing to support, however; there were a lot of prejudiced people in Minnesota and other states. I remember some of those bitter letters I got from constituents: "Mr. Governor: What are you fooling around with communists for? Why don't you take care of our own people? Why waste your time with these foreigners?" And do you know that what has caused us to break down this prejudice, more than the work we have been able to do, has been the people themselves. These displaced persons are wonderful people from across the sea. They have come here and cut across nationality lines, political lines, and every kind of line, coming into our communities and immediately adjusting themselves in such a beautiful way. They have been the ones that have helped us sell this program to our people and helped us break down our prejudices.

We are awfully proud of our commission in Minnesota. Dr. Gullixson, the chairman, has worked hand in hand with the commission from the very beginning and has done an outstanding job. We welcome you, Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. Pettis, and you other representatives, to Minnesota. We hope this will be the stimulus for even greater activities in the important years ahead. This work for displaced persons is more significant than most folks realize. I think that it has definite relevance to the greatest issue that has ever faced mankind. The issue that is facing us now is whether we are going to be able to preserve our freedom short of another war. It's going to be useless to talk about farms and jobs and industry and bank accounts and insurance policies if we can't prevent another war in the next generation. I get so impatient with people who say we can't afford to do this or that, that we can't appropriate money for education, we can't appropriate money to decently take care of people in mental institutions, we can't afford to take care of displaced persons, and that we have got to take care of ourselves first. The fact is that we are not going to have anything left to take care of in Minnesota unless we are unselfish and set the example for other nations of the world, unless we release adequate funds for humanitarian endeavor and invest it in the health and well being and happiness and peace of the people of the world.

And so, in behalf of the people of Minnesota, I am most happy to welcome you here today to this most important regional conference on the resettlement of displaced persons. We are pleased to have this opportunity to serve as hosts to you, the leaders for this great humanitarian project in eleven states. We are grateful to have the Honorable Edward M. O'Connor, Federal Commissioner of Displaced Persons, present so that he may counsel with us and provide the latest information on the program.

Adopted by

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF IRRC

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE endorses the major provisions of the amendments to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 introduced by Mr. J. Howard McGrath for himself and Mr. Matthew M. Neeley as S.311 and by Mr. Emanuel Celler as H.R. 1344.

The Board of Directors of IRRC especially endorses the proposed increase of the number of displaced persons to be admitted over a four-year period to 400,000, the proposed rescinding of discriminatory nationality clauses, and the provision that the displaced persons admitted shall not be charged against future quotas.

IRON CURTAIN REFUGEES:

We consider it our duty, however, to direct attention to the need for liberal provisions for refugees from the Iron Curtain countries, defenders of the principles of democracy who chose emigration, hunger and hardships rather than accept the totalitarian rule foisted on their countries.

The proposal to advance the cut-off date from December 22nd, 1945 to January 1st, 1949 meets the problem in part. Even this partial solution would be more effective, however, if the cut-off date were made co-incidental with the date on which the proposed bill becomes law.

It is also to be noted that the proposed amendment makes specific provision for the new refugees in the following paragraph (Section II, Sub-section F):

"'Eligible displaced person' shall also mean a person displaced from the country of his birth, or nationality, or of his last residence since April 21, 1947, who fled into Italy or the American sector, the British sector, or the French sector of either Germany or Austria, and cannot return to any of such countries because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinions..."

On the other hand, this provision is hedged with the condition that refugees will be eligible only if their "admission to the United States for permanent residence is recommended by or on behalf of the Secretary of State" (Section 2, Sub-Section F); and it is seriously restricted in scope by Section 3, Sub-Section A, which limits the number of Czech refugees admissible under the bill to 2,000, and the number of refugees from other Iron Curtain countries to 15,000.

We feel that any indication of preference for ethnic or national categories, while it may not necessarily be prejudicial in practice, may quite understandably be construed as prejudicial or preferential in principle. We therefore believe that it would be wise to deal with the problem of the Iron Curtain refugees in a single comprehensive clause rather than in two clauses -- as is proposed in the projected amendment.

Most important of all, however, we feel that the arbitrary establishment of numerical quotas for Iron Curtain refugees is in disharmony with the fundamental nature of the bill and would work hardship on many democratic refugees whose relatively recent arrival in Western Europe is due to the fact that they stayed behind to fight for their democratic convictions. It would be far more equitable, in our opinion, if all displaced persons and refugees were given equal opportunity of admission.

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Columbia, S. C.
A Primer on Resettlement



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THE STORY OF HOW A SMALL COMMUNITY
ORGANIZED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE
RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM IN COOPERATION
WITH UNITED SERVICE FOR NEW AMERICANS

